deep-sea fishes of the world, with a table showing their distribution. A full bibliography and a number of other useful tables are also included. D. S. J.

Jenkins on Labroid Fishes of Hawaii. — In the *Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission* Dr. Oliver Peebles Jenkins, of Stanford University, gives an account of new species of labroid fishes obtained by him and by others in Honolulu in 1889 and later. The chief collection was made by Dr. Jenkins and his assistant, Dr. George C. Price, under the auspices of De Pauw University. Later, both Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Price were called to Stanford University, and the original collection of fishes, by far the largest yet made about the Hawaiian Islands, was supplemented by others, the principal one being made by Dr. Thomas D. Wood, also of Stanford University.

In the single group of Labridæ and Scaridæ twenty-two new species were obtained. These are described and figured in the present paper. These new species are the following:

Macropharyngodon aquilolo.
Halichœres iridescens.
Halichœres lao.
Hemicoris remedius.
Coris lepomis.
Hemicoris keleipionis.
Thalassoma pyrrhovinctum.
Novaculichthys woodi.
Novaculichthys entargyreus.
Hemipteronotus umbulatus.
Iniistius leucozonus.
Iniistius verater.
Cheilinus zonurus.
Pseudocheilinus octotœnia.
Anampses evermanni.
Calotomus irradians.
Scarus brunneus.
Scarus gilberti.
Scarus paluca.
Scarus ahula.
Scarus miniatus.
Pseudoscarus jordani.

This list indicates the extreme richness of the Hawaiian fish fauna, its isolation and distinctness as compared with the fauna of the East Indies, and the fact that the few collections yet made about Honolulu have barely touched the wealth of the whole. D. S. J.

Greene on the Caudal Heart of the Hagfish. — In the *American Journal of Physiology* Dr. Charles Wilson Greene gives his studies on the caudal heart in the California hagfish, *Polistotrema stouti.* This structure was first discovered by Retzius in 1890, who accidentally noticed a paired pulsating organ in the tail of the slime eel (Myxine). The function of this structure is to drive the blood of the subcutaneous spaces back into the circulatory system.

We are pleased that Dr. Greene calls this curious animal by its